complished; the national debt greatly reduced, and the revenues increased.

The Cabinet appointments were as follows:
STATE.—Henry Clay, Kentucky, March 7, 1825.
TREASCRY.—Richard Rush. Pennsylvania, Mar Mar.—James Barbour, Virginia, March 7, 1825; Peter B. Parter New York, May 26, 1878.

Navy.—Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey (continued.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—William Wirt, Virginia, (continued.)

It will be observed that there was but one change in the cabinet during this administration. Mr. Barbour was appointed Minister to Great Britain in

May 1828. The administration of Mr. Adams was violently opposed throughout his entire term, and the oppo-sition being concentrated on Gen. Jackson as his successor, a new formation of parties took place. The administration was sustained in Congress for one half of the term, but the remaining two years there was an opposition majority in both houses of Congress. The affairs of the nation, domestic and foreign, were, however, generally admitted to have been well conducted; the United States enjoyed uninterrupted peace, and the commercia relations were extended, although there was a failure to obtain free trade with the British West Indies. In the domestic policy of the government, measures were taken to develope the resources of the country; favorable treaties were made with Indian tribes; the tariff was revised; internal improvements encouraged; five millions of dollars appropriated to pension officeps of the revolution; and thirty millions of the public debt paid off; besides expending nearly fourteen millions of dollars for various objects of permanent benefit to the country during this administration. Mr. Adams made but very few removals from office; and by his refusal to give a preference to his political friends in appointments, in many cases disgusted his supporters and accelerated his own-SEVENTE ADMINISTRATION, 1829 to 1837-RIGHT

YEARS-ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT. The Postmaster General was added to the cabinet by this administration. The cabinet appoint-

ments were as follows:—

Starm.—Martin Van Buren, New York, March 6, 1829;
Edward Livingston, Lousiana, May 24, 1831; Louis McLane, felaware, May 29, 1833; John Forsyth, Georgia,

Kaward Livingston, Lousians, May 24, 1831; Louis McLane, fielwäre, May 20, 1833; John Forsyth, Georgia,
June 27, 1834.

Theasury — Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania, March
6, 1829, Louis McLane Delaware, August 8, 1831; William J. Iuane, Fennsylvania, May 20, 1833; Roger B.
Tamey, Maryland, September 23, 1833; Levi Woodbury,
New Hampshire, June 27, 1834.

Wars — John H. Eatton, Tennesse March 9, 1829; Lewis
Cass, Chio, August 1, 1831.

Navy — John Branch, North Carolina, Marsh 9, 1829;
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire, May 23, 1831; Mailon
Bickerson, New Jersey, June 30, 1834.

Postmarter General. — John M. Berrien, Georgia, March
9, 1829; Amos Kendall, Kentucky, May 1, 1835;
Attorney General. — John M. Berrien, Georgia, March
9, 1829; Roger B. Taney, Maryland, July 20, 1831; Benjamin F. Butler, New York, November 15, 1833.

The space which this administration occupies in
our history is one which must always be considered

our history is one which must always be considered an eventful era, characterised by scenes of continued agitation and excitement of the public mind. The democratic party claim that Jackson's course as a statesman was wise and beneficial to the country in its foreign and domestic relations; that his administration was of an energetic character; that under it the national debt was extinguished, and the attentien of the people turned towards a specie currency, and enlarging the specie basis for bank circulation; that the firmness of the President in refusing to anction a renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, and his removal of the public deposits from that institution, effected the destruction of a dangerous moneyed monopoly, and that his vetoes of Internal Improvement bills, as well as of Mr Clay's Land bill, arrested the progress of extravagance and speculation in the States and among the

people. MIGHTH ADMINISTRATION, 1837 TO 1841, POUR YEARS-MARTIN VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT. The Cabinet appointments were as follows:-

The Cabinet appointments were as follows:—

Frate.—John For-yth, Georgia, (continued.)

TREAUEY.—Levi Woodbury, N. Hampshire, do.

WAR.—Joel R Peinsett, S. Carolina, March 7, 1837.

NAYY—Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey, (continued);

James K Faulding, New York, June 20, 1838.

POSTMASTER GINERAL.—Amos Keadall, Kentucky, (continued);

John M. Niles, Connecticut, May 18, 1840.

ATTORKY GENERAL.—Benj. F. Butler, New York, (continued);

B. Gilpin, Pennsylvania, Jan 10, 1840.

The administration of Mr. Van Buren was marked by but few public measures or objects of interest, except the discussion of currency questions and the establishment of the sub-treasury, as recommended by the President. The cabinet left by General Jackson were generally continued in office for some time, and there were but few changes and appointments to office during this administration, which generally was sustained by a majority in Congress, particularly in the Senate, although it was in a minority on some questions in the House of Repre-

RINTH ADMINISTRATION, 1841 TO 1845, FOUR YEARS. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, PRESIDENT, DIED APRIL 4, 1841, AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY THE VICE PRISI-DENT, JOHN TYLER.

The cabinet appointments were as follows :-The Capitles appointments were as follows:—
Stats—Daniel Webster, Mass., March 5, 1841; Abel P.
Dpahur. Virginia, July 24, 1843; John C. Calhoun, S.
Carolina, March 6, 1844.
THERSTRY.—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, March 5, 1841; Walter Forward, Penn., Sept. 13, 1841; John C. Spencer, N.
Tork, March 3, 1843; George M. Bibb, Ken'y, June 15, 1844.

Nork, March 3, 1942; George M. Bibb, Man J., June 15, 1844; War.—John Bell, Tenn., March 5, 1841; John McLean, Chio, (declined); John C. Spencer, N. York, Dec. 20, 1841; James M. Porter, Penn., March 8, 1843; William Wilkins, Penn., Feb. 25, 1844.

NAYY.—George E. Badger, N. Carolina, March 5, 1841; Abel P. Upsbur, Virginia, Sept. 13, 1841; David Hensinaw, Mans., July 24, 1843; Thomas W. Gilmer, Virginia, Feb. 25, 1844; John Y. Mason, Virginia; March 14, 1844.

POOR MASTER GENERAL.—Francis Granger, N. York, March 6, 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, Ken'y, Sept. 13, 1841.

1841.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.—John J. Crittenden, Ken'y, March S, 1841; Hugh S. Legare, S. Carolina, Sept. 13, 1841; John Nelson, Md., July 1, 1843.

The administration of John Tyler was noted for his vetoes of bills for a fiscal agent and corporation, or national bank, and other measures passed by a whig Congress, and the consequent disruption of the whig party, which had elevated Harrison and Tyler to power. There was a whig majority in both Houses of Congress during the first two years of this administration, and a demogratic majority the remaining two years. The leading measures accomplished by this administration were the revision of the tariff: the settlement of the northeast boundary with England, through the energy and skill of the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster; and the annexation of Texas so far as the action of Congress and the Executive were concerned, the final admission of Texas into the Union taking place under Polk's administration.

TENTH ADMINISTRATION, 1845 TO 1849, POUR YMARS The only Cabinet appointments of Mr. Polk were

the following:-STATE—James Buchanan, Penn., March 5, 1845.
TREASURY—Febert J Walker, Miss., March 5, 1845.
WAR—William L. Marcy, New York, March 6, 1845.
NAVY—George Bancroft, Mass., March 5, 1845. John Y.
Mass., Virginia, Sept. 9, 1846.
POSTRASTER GENERAL—Cave Johnson, Tenn., March 5, ENEY GREEKAL-John Y. Mason, Va., March 5 1845 Clifford, Maine, Oct. 17, 1846. Least Toucey

The administration of Mr. Polk was marked by measures and events of the most decided character and important bearing on the interests of the country. Among its most important measures were the settlement of the Oregon question with Great Britain; the war with Mexico, and consequent acquisition of California and New Mexico; the establishment of the sub-treasury; a revision of the tariff on imports, by which an ad valorem system of duties and the warehouse policy were adopted. The new department of the Interior was created. There was a democratic majority in both branches of Congress the first two years, and a small whig majority in the House in the other two years, of Mr. Polk's term.

TARS—ZCHARY TATLOR, 1849 TO 1853, FOUR TRANS—ZCHARY TATLOR, PRESIDENT—DIED IN OFFICE JUN 9, 1850, AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY THE FOLLOWING WATE the cabinet appointments by

Taylor and Fillmore;\_ Beratz.—John M. Clayton, Delaware, March 6, 1849.
Paniel Webster, Massachusetts, Junly, 1850. Edward
Recrett Massachusetts, Stober, 1962.
TREASTR.—William M. Meredith. Georgia, March,
1849. Thems. Corwin, Ohio, July, 1860.

WAR.—George W. Crawford, Pennsylvania, March, 1849. Charles M. Conrad, Louisians, July, 1850.

NAVY.—William B Prector. Virginia, March, 1849.—William A. Grabs m., N. Carolina, July, 1850. John P. Kennedy, Maryland, 1852.

INTERIOR.—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, March, 1849. Alex.

H. H. Stuart, Virginia, July, 1850.

POSTMANTER GENERAL.—Jacob Collamer, Vermont, March, 1849. Nathan K. Hall New York, July, 1850.—Samuel D. Hubbard, Connecticut, 1852.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Reverdy Johnson, Maryland, March, 1849. John J. Crittenden, Kentucky, July, 1850.

The assessment of the compromise union measures, by

The passage of the compromise union measures, by which the admission of California into the Union and the settlement of the Texas boundary question were effected, and the anti-elsvery agitation checked, have been perhaps the most important measures of the late administration, which has been in a minority in both branches of Congress throughout the

term of its existence. On examining the character and history of the past administrations, we think it will be observed that the personal qualities and principles of the different Presidents have had much influence on the operations of the government, in legislation as well as in the exercise of the executive powers. Thus, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, and Polk, have left the impress of their minds on the legislative annals of the country and the progress of the nation; while the wayward and whimsical course pursued by John Adams and John Tyler, and their quarrels with their cabinets and political supporters, effected the destruction of the power of the respective parties with which they were connected. The administrations of Van Buren and Fillmore although quite different in their political character, may be said to have been both of a negative character, owing partly to the decline of their respective political parties while they were in power. It remains to be seen whether the new administration of General Pierce will exhibit, as we think it will, features of a decided and positive character, under the influence of its distinguished head. whose inaugural address has produced so profound an impression on the public mind.

We repeat the names of the new cabinet, as here tofore given.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION, 1853-FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT.

PIERCE, PRESIDENT.

STATE—William L. Marcy, New York, March, 1853.
TREASURY—James Guthrie, Kentucky, do.
WAR—Jefferson Lavis, Mississippi, do.
NAY—James C. Pobbin, North Carolina, do.
INTRIGGE—Robert McClelland, Michigan, do.
POSTMASTER GEN.—James Campbell, Penn., do.
ATTORNEY GEN.—Caleb Cushing, Mass., do.

## ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE WELST.

THE SPEECH OF BR. ALEXANDER JONES. &c., &c., &c.

The members of the St. David's Benevolent Society celebrated their eighteenth anniversary, on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., by a dinner at the Florence Hotel, Broadway, William Miles, Esq., President. Among the most distinguished guests we noticed ex-Chief Justice Jones, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, and Morgan Morgans. Letters of apology were received from Hon. Judge Edwards, and the Presidents of St. George's, St. Patrick's, and St. Andrew's Societies. The room was decorated with banners of the society, which is said now to number nearly two hundred members.

It was after seven o'clock when the company-between sixty and seventy gentlemen-sat down to dinner, which was provided in Lovejoy's best style and consisted of choice delicacies and substantials The wine was only administered to an exclusive few and we are unable to pass an opinion upon its quality. There seemed to be a line of demarcation between the Sons of St. David and the reporters of the public press, as none of the good things of life passed beyond a certain line. Col. Lovejoy is entitled to our

thanks for his courtesy.

At about a quarter past nine o'clock the President, with a few prefatory remarks, proposed the first regular toast:-

The Day-Observed and cherished by the sons of Cam-bria in remembrance of the valor of their ancestors, who, under the guide of St. David, triumphed over the foes of freedom in their own native land. Mr. Jones responded in a song of "Dear Cam-

The President then proposed the next toast—
Wales—The last refuge of the ancient Cymru, whither
they carried, and where they preserved, their language,
and those high aspirations for independence which no
power could ever compel them to surrender—"Oes y byd
ir Inith Gymraeg." [The age of the world for the Welch
language.] The third regular toast was-

The United States—To many of us the land of our birth, to others the land of our adoption. We yield to none in dmirstion and attachment to thy glorious institutions. Ex-Chief Justice Joseps rose to respond, amid the most enthusiastic encering. He said they were all citizens, whether by adoption or nativity. On this great they were all anchored, and they must all or swim together-but did he put the peradventure? Never could this great republic sink, it must go on. and it is Young America that makes it progress in and it is Young America that makes it progress in the scale of civilization. The learned judge then entered into an eloquent historical statement of the commencement and progress of this country's glory—Union with its motto, and Union the motto which should guide them still. (Applause.) Having taken a review of the extent and magnitude of this continent, larger than Europe and Asia, he alluded to what he called "the little territory of Canada, which lies at our mercy whenever we chose to annex it." (Applause.) The Welch have been pillars of our country, and thirteen of them signed the Declaration of Independence of America. Ex-Chief Justice Jones concluded with the following volunteer toast:—

Wales and Welchmen—The land which has been for ages the abode of the refugee, the patriot and the free; never the boon of conquest; a people who have ever maintained their civil rights; their prosperity at home; their respect abroad—a people never subdued. (Great applause.)

The next regular toast was—
Great Britain—The land of the Celt and the Saxon, from whose amalgamation a nation has arisen, ardent in their devotion to constitutional freedom, and among the foremost in every magnanimous enterprise. (Cheers.)

The next regular toast was—
The President elect of the United States—The people's representative. We sympathise with him in his domestic affliction, and pray for him the support of a wise Providence, in guiding his administration to a happy and prosperous issue. (Entausiastic applause)

The PRESIDENT then gave—
The Queen of Great Britain—Respected by her subjects, and henored by all the nations of the world—may her government continue to be marked, as it has been, by liberal measures, and a regard for the happiness and prosperity of her people. (Great cheering, and one little one for the Prince of Wales.)

The City of New York—May her municipal effects be the scale of civilization. The learned judge then

the Britons by St. Paul, or, as others beliave, it was introduced by Ban, the inther of Carractacus, on his return from Rome, where he had been held as a hostage for his son. Be this as it may, British autors fix the date no later than A. D. 52 or 61, and none make it later than the middle of the second century. Thus, up to the time of the Saxon invasion, and to the period of Ethelbert, Saxon King of Kent, in the sixth century, the ancient Britons were far in advance of the Saxons, both in religion, laws, and civilization. The Romans, who were drawn off to defend their empire elsewhere, induced the flower of the British soldiers to go with them, who never returned. The Britons were left weak and defenceless, and a prey to the Picts and other foes. Their king, Vortigern, (who was always elective.) invited over the Saxons to enable them to defend their country. The latter became faithless to their engagements, united with the Picts, and in the end conquered that part of England, of which Winchester, and afterwards London, became the capital. The Welsh, however, to the last, continued in full and independent possession of the western half of England. They called themselves the Cymu, pronounced Cumre, or (Cambria, in English.) and applied the name of Celt to the Celidons (Caledonians). Celt is said to mean shelter or covert, or a people who, like the Picts, sought shelter amidst the wild forests of Scotland. The term was of local designation, and not national or general in its character. Ancient British history asserts that, in early times, there were two military migrations, under adventurous leaders, who left Britain for the South of Europe. One, set down about the Adriatic, from whom the Venetians descended, and the other settled in Galacia and Greece, but none returned. The Irish ons called the Irish Greydeldians, whose lands, it is said, were chiefly Milesians, or of Milesian, or is may be provided the provi It was from three to four hundred years after the introduction of Christianity among the ancient Britons before an attempt was made to Christianize the Saxons. It is said that Pope Gregory, before his elevation, saw some English youths exposed for sale in the slave market of Rome, and, being struck with their beauty exclaimed, "Non Angle, sed angeli forent, si essent Chistiani"—"They would not be English, but angels, had they been Christians." He afterwards sent the monk St. Augustine, or, as called by the Welsh, St. Austin, to convert the Saxons, who, landing on the Island of Thanet, at the mouth of the Thames, sent for Ethelbert, King of Kent, who, with many of his people, became converts. He then proceeded to visit the Britons, where he was kindly received by the Welsh bishops; but on his claiming obedience from them for the supremacy of the Pope, they utterly repudiated it, and announced their firm determination never to submit to any foreign sovereignty, in any matter but on his claiming obedience from them for the supremacy of the Pope, they utterly repudiated it, and announced their firm determination never to submit to any foreign sovereignty, in any matter whatsoever. Pope Gregory had not introduced religion into Wales, and as their ancient British laws proclaimed the inalienable liberty of conscience, they stood by them. They had defended their laws and liberty against Roman troops for four hundred years, and they were still resolved to resist all role from that quarter to the last. This being announced to Pope Gregory, the latter, through Austin, instigated the Saxons, under their two kings, to attack Wales, who destroyed the great seminary of learning at Bangor Iscoed, with some others, and overrun some parts of Wales. This caused a union of North and South Wales with Cornwall, under Cadvan, and after him were chosen commanders, who defeated the Saxons in fourteen pitched battles, and drove them from the country. Darkness brooded over Europe for centuries, while the beacon lights of civil and religious liberty continued to burn brightly amidst the mountains of the ancient Briton; and it is to this day the proud boast of every Briton and his descendants, that no victim for conscience sake was ever offered up on the altar of bigotry, or suffered martyrdom by the gibbet or the stake in their country. Their mountains never looked down upon the blood-stained pillories and racks of persecution, or saw the smoke ascend from burning bodies, expiring on the blazing faggots, for defending the truth. Not so with Welshmen under Saxon and Norman bigotry—Sir John Oldcastle, (Baron Cobbam)—who was a Welshman, and follower of Wickliff, in the reign of the papal Plantagenet, Henry V., and who for preaching the reformation about two centuries in advance of Luther, was suspended in chains and roasted to death over a fire. The followers of Wickliffo's doctrines were called "Lollards" and found an asylum and protection in Wales. John Rogers, who suffered martyrdom at Smithfield, in London

This national feeling sprung from the character of the ancient British laws, which sacredly secured the rights of conscience. Hence, when Christianity came among the Britons there was no persecution of the Druids, nor of the Christians, by the former. Accordrights of conscience. Hence, when Christianity came among the Britons there was no persecution of the Druids, nor of the Christians, by the former. According to the rights of conscience, each was left free, and Druidism was silently and peaceably superseded by the better faith. The boasted common law of England is mainly founded on the ancient British laws, which many writers say existed 500 years before the Christian era. When Alfred the Great ascended the throne, having expelled the Danes, in which work he was assisted by Welsh regiments, he called to his councils a Welsh bishop, named Asser Manevensis, a native of Pembrokeshire, Wales, and educated at St. David's College. He repaired to Alfred's court with reinctance, but was well received and loaded with honors. This eminent and learned man aided Alfred in his literary labors, and gave him a copy of the ancient British laws, compiled by the ancient legislator Dyvnwal Moelmud, and translated by Asser from the Welsh into the Latin language. These Alfred translated into Saxon. The two then set down, and compiled the celebrated code of common law, called "common." from the fact of their having been the first extended over all the seven Saxon Heptarchies of England. Alfred also translated into Saxon other British legal compilations, including those of Marsin, Queen of Britain, wife of Cyhelyn. From the fact that many of the most valuable principles found in the English common law—such as the trial by jury, the division of government into the executive, judicial, and legislative departments, and making kings and generals elective—goes to prove that those of the one formed the basis of the other. The British laws embraced all the elements of civil and religious liberty, which can be ascertained by examining an English translation of the "Triads," by the Rev. Peter Roberts, a Welshman. We have not found in our limited researches anything to compare with them. Plato's theory of

denee, in guidding his administration to a happy and presperus issue. (Enthusiate applause)

The Paramery then gave—
The Queen of Great firstian—Bospecial by her subject, and heaponed by all the nations of the world—may her liberal measures, and a regard for the happiness and prosperity of her people. (Great cheering, and one little one for the Prince of Wales.)

There is something very significant in the following boats—New York—May be municipal effects be distinguished for their honesty; and should a Weishman, raised to any office of trust, prove faithless to his duties, let the fingers of his own countrymen be the first alsord to emiga him to infamy. (Applause)

The Hon. Oddern Horman President of the St. Nicholas Society, responded in his usual follows and eloquent terms. In reference to the last war with England he made use of the application—I had it may be the 'last' war with England." (Choero, He paid a tribute to the founders and the unmbers of the St. David's Society, and concluded with the following entiment, which was received with enthusian—

The Heins—The blue, the yellow tipped herlus—badge of hones and efforts of the society, substance, the following speech, annat the made and sentiments given by several officers of the society, substance, the following speech, annat the most of the society, and concluded with the sole of hose passed of the regular to a substance, the following speech, and the most of the society, of England, there were two or three tribes of the conclusion of the society, substance, which was no subject to science, or was broad through so the society of England, there were two or three tribes of the society is the had descended from the Welsh, through both his parents; and his sincere regrets was that he could not speak the Welsh through both his parents; and his sincere regrets was that he could not speak the Welsh through the history of England, there were two or three tribes of the cylind through the could not the society, the subject of the science of the society is the soc

sametimes increased to twenty-one, who were called freemen, set, and gave verdicts. In cases of forfeited citizenship, or reclamation of lands or rights appertaining thereto, a jury of 300 men were called together. Jurymen were sometimes called assessors. Every legal head of a family possessing land, was an assessor, or liable to jury duty There were districts called "commotes," commons, or hundreds. One of the laws of Dynwal Moelmaed declared that a State cannot be formed without three things, viz.: "A king, prince or chief, elected by the voice of the people (who could also deprive him of office); secondly, laws enacted by the people; and third, their administration by judges and juries." We have here the division of government into executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Another law declares a perfect equality of political, civil and religious rights, under constitutional laws. Young men were considered of age as soon as their beards grew, and were allowed to vote. All under fourteen years of age were infants or minors. Strangers of learning, on peaceful errands, were allowed to go and come unmolested; and the persons of ambasadors were to be respected and received by the king or judges. Heralds and expresses were secure from arrest. All Britons were secured in the right to carry arms of defence, of which they could not be deprived.

There were laws to enjoin and encourage wo-

deprived.

The industrious performance of the domestic data of the evening, spinning, and dairy work, which was hearded and respected. Strangers shipwrecked an the coast were to be provided for, and hospitably treated. Old age was henored and respected infrants, idiots, and distressed people were protected. It was a crime to strike ministers, old men, children, or unarmed strangers. Other laws pointed out the manner and kinds of pleading allowed in courts of law. The pledging "the word," or "fiffrmation," in or out of court, was considered an oath, and its violation treated as perjury. The eaths of ministers who had apostatized, of a man who had sworn falsely, or violated his pledge of truth, were discredited, and their testimony in courts set saide. Truth, with the Britons, was held in the highest reverence, and hence one of their favorite trinds was, "Y getir yn erbyn y byd".—" Truth against the world." Women and minors, when accessories to a theft, were exempt from punishment. A person who committed theft under the following circumstances was excused:—That should he be distressed for means of existence, and after going through three towns and calling at nine houses fail to receive aid, then he might steal what was necessary to maintain life." Whether from the influence of such laws, or other circumstances we know not, yet the fact is no less true, that a more honest race of men never existed, and the greatest lie ever put in rhyme, is the old English song, beginning with, "Tafia was a Welslaman. Tafia was a thief." The doors of houses, barns, and granaries are never locked in the interior of Wales, and it being the custom of the sheriff to present the judges with a pair of while kid gloves when there are no criminal cases to try, it frequently happens that they leave the circuits of the principality, for several consecutive ridings, with white kid gloves, the juil doors in the meantime standing open. Long habit has implanted a strong love and the wise, and consecutive the consecutive character, and no Welshm

ing inscription:

"This fragment is the remains
Where King Edward the First held his
Parliament, A. D. 1223,
In which the statute of Rhudland was enacted, Securing to the Principality of Wales, Its Judicial Rights and

Do you call this conquest? The laurel of the ancient Briton was the evergreen leek, which it was raid was worn by Edward the Black Prince, the Prince of Wales, at the battle of Cressey, which was fought on St. David's day, and when 30,000 English and Welsh troops defeated the allied army of 120,000 French, commanded in person by King Philip.

"Come on, true British Sauls, your joys declare, And doubly celebrate St. David's day; Let thechus laurel for his pri at prepare—Bacchus his tyv, Pallus clive wear;
But leeks alsee shall round our temples be, Leeks, the record of British barvers."

When the blood-stained monster, Richard the Third, usurped the throne, we find the Welsh rallying for his overthrow, under the Earl of Richmond, (of the Welsh house of Tudor.) who landed at Milford, Haventown, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, the ancient seat of his family. The Welsh immediately flocked to his standard in great force, being assisted by Rice ab Thomas, a Welshman. The great victory of Boworth Field, it was said, was soon after fought. The victor became Henry VII., who laid the foundation of the reformation, and conferred additional constitutional rights and privileges upon the people, and effectually reduced the powers of the Pope. By marrying El zabeth, the daughter of Edward IV., he closed the forty years civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which more than 40,000 people had lost their lives. He largely encouraged commerce, trade and manufactures, subdued two papal pretenders in the persons of Simnel and Perkin, or Petrikin, and by his wisdom, toleration, and energy, raised England to the highest pitch of honor and renown zince the days of Alfred the Great. His glory seems to have been revived in his granddaughter, Elizabeth Tudor, whose long reign filled the world with her imperishable fame.

We have thus followed up the Welsh for 2,500 years, during which time they have never been conquered by Romans, Saxens, or Picta. The greatest glory was their successful resistance to the power of the Roman s

plead for mercy in behalf of the struggling Briton, and while the waves of the Atlantic were thundering on the west, and the clash of arms was heard on the east of the principality, the Welsh gathered around their ancient British altars, and appealed to God for the justice of their cause. They hurled defiance at their fees, and proclaimed to the world, "Cymru fu. Cymru fyd!"—"Cambria that was, and ever shall be!" "Tra mor tra Brython!"—"While exists the sea, the Briton shall be!" And pouring forth from their mountairs, led on by Gwynedd Owain, they gloriously defaeted and drove back the forces of Henry. Have not their declarations been fulfilled? The scene to-night is a proof that "Britons yet exist." Do you seek for the cradle of modern civil and religious liberty, you have only to study the ancient British laws and history.

To begin the history of Magna Charter, and of the principles embodied in the American Declaration of Independence, and in the American Declaration of Independence, and in the American constitution, you must go back to the ancient British laws, where they are on record, though couched, it may be, in an uncouth form. You will find these principles prevalent wherever Welshmen are found. They broke out against the papal Stuarts, when Cromwell, otherwise Williams, the son of a Welshman, overthrew a tyrant king, and proclaimed a commonwealth. We find the great John Milton himself, said to be of Welsh origin on his mother's side, and whose sublime imagination soared nearer to heaven than the

against the papal Stuarts, when Cromwell, otherwise Williams, the son of a Welshman, overthrew a tyrant king, and proclaimed a commonwealth. We find the great John Milton himself, said to be of Welsh origin on his mother's side, and whose sublime imagination soared nearer to heaven than the English language could describe, and whose wife, Mary Powell, was also of a Welsh family, stood by Cromwell and liberty, as his Latin secretary. Without Cromwell, we probably should never have heard of the Puritans of Plymouth Rock, whose race contains a large admixture of Welsh blood. We find the Welsh in America the same lovers of freedom as at home. We find Roger Williams, of Welsh descent, proclaiming religious freedom in Rhode Island; and William Penn, said to be of Welsh descent, proclaiming ioleration and peace in Pennsylvania. There was also a large Welsh emigration to the colony of Virginis. Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence we find fourteen Welshmen, or men of Welsh descent. Thomas Jefferson's family were Welsh, and he boasted of it, and visited the graves of his ancestors in Wales. He was not only the author of the Declaration of Independence, but mainly contributed to the dissolution of church and State, the abolition of primogenitore, and in making the constitution an instrument of limited powers. His favorite motto was:—"Sic samper tyrannia"—"Always a foe to tyrania." He was the first to plant our flag on the Pacific Ocean; while Lewis, who accompanied Clark on the expedition, was of a Welsh family. The only man they test during their long and perilous journey, was Floyd, a Welshman. General Stephens, of Virginia, who so nobly fought at Guildford Court Honse; General Daniel Morgan, who won imperishable honor at Sarstoga and the Cowpens: Robert Morris, the secretary of the revolutionary treasury, (but often empty boxes); Gen. Morgan Lewis, of N. York; Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia; Gen. Anthony Wayne, whose mother was born in Wales; and the Thomases, Rogerese, and Williamses, at the same p

ascribe the great success of the British-Saxon race, or asset me that all that is due to the Briton belongs to the Teuton, Saxon, Dane, or Norman, or other outsiders, are either Ignorant or wilfully misrepresent history. The Welsh language is rich in poetry, but is unknown, because not popularized into English verse, like the Scotch. "Paradise Lost" and "Watts' Hymns," with most other good English poetry, have been translated into Welsh. David Richards, known as David Irnwr, wrote a poem called "The Trinity," in Welsh, which is considered, by those conversant with both languages, to be equal in imagination to "Paradise Lost." The Welsh language is studied almost alone by Welshmen, because it does not embody modern science and discoveries. Strangers do not learn it now, (although Welshmen are as proud and as jealous of their language as of their ancient laws.) from the fact that now Welshmen give their discoveries to the world in English. Thus the learning of Sir Humphrey Davy Sir William Jones, Professor Owens, including a large number of linguists, learned divines, poets and jurists, &c., have published their works in English. Goldsmith, the author, was of Welsh descent on his mothers side, whose name was Jones, and whose family went over to Ireland with the Welsh ancestors of Arch-bishop Hughes, Father Mathew, the Morrises, Williamses, Evanses, Morgans, Joneses, Griffiths, Griffins, Resess, Merediths, Prices, Pritchards. Pow-Arch-bishop Hughes, Father Mathew, the Morrises, Williamses, Evanses, Morgans, Joneses, Griffiths, Griffins, Reeses, Merediths, Prices, Pritchards, Powells, Howells, &c., with the Earl of Pembroke, (Tywder, or Tudor.) sir-named Richard the Strong Bow, in the reign of Henry II, in the 12th century. Hence, many distinguished men in Ireland can be traced back in their origin to Wales. A number of the distinguished men of France can be Hence, many distinguished men in Ireland can be traced back in their origin to Wales. A number of the distinguished men of France can be traced back, by name, to Breton, Bretagne, or Brittany, in France, or to the Britons of England. Hughes, in Welsh or English, becomes Hugo or Hue, in French; Morris, probably Maurice; Rogers, Rogè; John, Jones, is Jean; James, Jacques; Rowland, Rollin. &c. Among the French, also, occur the names of Morgan or Moran; Louis for Lewis; Floye, Floy, or Flue: Philip, David, &c. Prior to the introduction of christianity among the Britons, the names of Jones, James Mathew, Ellis, or Elias, Stephens, Daniels, David, &c., did not occur. The surnames were distinguished by localities or professions, &c., as Morgan, living near the sea, from "Mor," sea, and "Gan," near. But after the advent of [Christianity, if Morgan had a son, he would call him John ab Morgan; and if John had a son he would call him Stephen ab John, or Jones; and if Stephen had a son he would perhaps be named David, Mathew, Elias, or James ab Stephens, and so on, until all the Christian names became sirrames, without any prefixes or terminations, (such as Mc, Fitz, and O, or son), a custom which distinguishes Welsh names from those of all other nations. And hence, whenever we hear Welsh names called, we know that they are of Welsh origin.

With a sincere desire for the perpetuity of the race, I can say with Welshmen, "Oes y byd er cath Cymraeg,"—" May the Welsh tongue flourish for ever." And above all, may their ancient principles of civil and religious liberty flourish everywhere and for ever. I conclude by giving you the following sentiment: "Cymru fu Cymru fyd,"—"Cambria that was and ever shall be."

[Dr. Jones has appended to his address the following references to historical authorities. Ed l

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We beg leave to state that we have made no assertions that do not rest upon the clearest historical authority. We could not give in the body of our remarks the sources from whence our facts have been gleaned, but refer the reader to Sir Thomas Jones' History of the Celebrations of St. David's Day, London, 1714; The Cambrian Plutarch, by Parry, London, 1834; Cambro Briton Letters on Welsh History by Samuel Jenkins, E. S. Jones & Co., Philadelphia, 1852. A valuable work which contains translations from the ancient British Laws or Triads; Bishop Godwin's Lives of the Bishops; Wynn's Description of Wales; Stillingfleet's Origines Britann; Ancient British Chronicles; Alfied's Reign, written by Assor; the Life of Alfred the Great, by Stevens, in the Biographia Britanica; Goldsmith's and Hume's History of England—for accounts of Saxon, Norman, and Stuart reigns, but not for Welsh History; to say nothing of McCauley's eloquent poetical effusions.

Two gallant Welshmen, viz.: Col. Morgan and Sir Reger Williams, and their followers, went over to Holland, and assisted the Dutch to throw off the Spanish yoke. Hence, the Puritans, including their Welsh associates, were well received, and fitted out from that country the vessel that bore them to the shores of New England.

We do not pretend to deny that the chieftains and princes of Wales were not chargeable at times with many gross faults, such as waging civil wars, promoted by Saxon and Norman kings, who always found means to embroil one party with the other, and then aid one to combat the other. This became quite common in the later periods of Welsh history.

The supremacy of the Pope was, for a short time, forced upon them by Henry III; but at the accession of the Tudors, it was forever abolished. We have never known a native of Wales who was a Catholic, though there may be some few; and in the whole srincipality there is said not to be found the first

never known a native of waies who was a canonic, though there may be some few; and in the whole srincipality there is said not to be found the first Catholic cherch or chapel supported by native Welchmen, while it has supplied a larger number of Protestant and dissenting ministers than any other country, in proportion to population

Other toasts and responses followed, and the som pany separated at an advanced hour.

ANOTHER LIQUOR LAW DECISION .- Judge Mer rick, at Cambridge, Mass., on the 4th inst, decided that the authorities of Watertown had no right to search the Spring Hotel and seize liquors therein, and that the barkeeper had a right to resist the officers and protect the property.

On Tuesday evening Mr. T. W. Tinelli delivered a lec-ture on Portugal, at the Brooklyn Institute, for the benefit of the distressed inhabitants of Madeira. Though the object was most praiseworthy, and the lecture bore every promise of being highly interesting, yet we regret

every promise of being highly interesting, yet we register to say the audience was scanty in the extreme.

Mr Tinelli commenced his discourse by describing the geography and general characteristics of Portugal. He observed that the country is little known and little visited by travellers and tourists, which is perhaps owing the same of the same statements. to had roads and civil wars. Before entering fully on his lecture, he promised that he would avoid prolixity, and he hoped he might pride himself on having only the fault of pronouncing badly the language of Shakspeare. He then went on to say that Portugal, though having only a be hoped he might pride himself on having only the fault of pronouncing badly the language of Shakspeare. He then went on ie say that Portugal, though having only a small population, had annals which were calculated to raise her high in the estimation of mankind. The Portugues deteated the overwhelming power of ambitious Spain, and succeeded in fresing themselves from their oppressive neighbor, and prevented the Moors from occupying it more than thirty seven years. As for the French invasion, it hardly lasted two years. The hundred thousand soldiers of Napoleon could not stand against the brave nation. Even after the immenae colony of Brazil ceased to belong to Portugal, that kingdom is still in possession of wealthy colonies in Africa and Asia. The means by which the Portuguese came in possession of such vast countries, are worthy the attention of philosophers and politicisms. Their conquests were seldom stained by bloodshed, and the destruction of the lineas and of Montezuma make a sensible contrast with the mild and pacific mode in which the Portuguese took possession of land, even amidst the most barbarous nations. To the Portuguese, travellers and navigators are indebted for the intimate relations existing at present between the most distant countries. However, it is a lamentable truth that discoveries of distant regions have greatly diminished the population of Portugal, and thus readered her importation of English goods, which of course tended the diminish the internal industry of Portugal. Regarding the spirit of the people, there are grounds for importation of English goods, which of course tended to diminish the internal industry of Portugal. Regarding the spirit of the people, there are grounds for the House of Braganes to the throne, there was a large party in favor of establishing a republic similar to that of Poland. At all events, it is a fact that there was a noble declaration in favor of liberty, when they had thrown off the power of Spain. In turn importance to be the administration of the Mar

Annual Commencement at the Medical College.

The annual Commencement at the New York Academy

of Medicine and of Aylett's Medical Institute was held on Tuesday evening, at the Medical College. The attendance of students and others was large. The names of the graduates entitled to receive diplomas were then called, and the presentation thereof was made. Professor Clymer then read the address :- It was not, he said, so much the college where they studied, or the diploma which they possessed, on which their future success depended; nor would it depend so much on fortuitous circumstances as might be imagined. A thorough devotion to professional cess. From Hippocratus and Galen to the present time it was industry and labor which attained preferment. cess. From Hippocratus and Galen to the present time it was industry and labor which attained preferment. Genius is no requisite for the practice of medicine. It is too generally supposed that this natural gift will lead to supremacy without attention and industry; but a man who depends upon his genius is soon left behind, and disappears. "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." In the practice of medicine it is a great thing to think regularly. Wisdom is that which prevailent, said the wise man. Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one, have often no connection. Knowledge does but incumber when it seems to enrich. Without arrangement and punctuality they would attain little success in practice. He urged on them to preserve a respect for their grofession, and never to become skeptical of its powers. If they found any among the ranks of its disciples who alighted its powers, they might feel certain he is a max who did not know how to avail himself of its teachings. He advised them, in the rough pathway before them, to beware of the despicable artifices of the pretender, who generally sinks into deserved igaominy. The lives of the great and good should emulate them to persevere. The ample heritage of recown which the great names in the profession had left behind, is left to them to augment and persevere. He presented the advantages of professional association. And in conclusion, he hoped that his pupils would attain the rank and hoper which their procession spened to them. Dr. John W. Paige, of N. C., was next introduced and delivered the valedictory address to the class. A presentation of a gold headed cane was then made on behalf of the students.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowert Theatrie.—Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth" will be pre-ented this evening, with Mr. E. Eddy as Macbeth, Mr. R. Jol nston as Macduff, Mr. Stevens as Banque, nd Mrs. Parker as Lady Macbeth. This piece will be ollowed by the Lafayette Folka, and the amusements will conclude with the "Mechanic and the Queen," in which Mr. W. Hamblin will appear.

Eroadway Theatre.—The great American tragedian, Mr. Forrest, will appear to night in his excellent representation of "Richelieu," assisted by Messrs. Conway, Parry, Whiting, Madame Ponisi and Miss Carman. Miss. Frice, the faverite denneuse will appear in an Irish lilt, and the extertainments will conclude with the comedy of "Who Speaks First!"

Bustow's Theatres.—The entertainments anneused for

Who Speaks First?"

BUKTON'S THEATHS—The entertainments announced for this evening are, as usual, attractive and entertaining. The selections are the popular drams of "Dowbey and Son," with Measrs. Byott, Johnston, Burton, Miss Weston, Mrs. Skerrett and Mrs. Hugbes in the principal characters. Miss Vallee and M. Frederic will appear in a Pas de Leux, and the usements will conclude with the new farce of the "Phenomenon."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama of the "Old Oak Chest" will commence the amusements at this popular establishment—Mr. W. G. Jones as Randolph. Miss Deforest will sing a new balled, which will be followed by the drama of the "Chieftain of Churubusco," in which Mr. G. Locke will sustain the character of Solomon Snubbins. Miss Fartington will sing, and the amusements will terminate with the farce of the "Stage Struck Yankee."

with the farce of the "Stage Struck Yankee."

WALLACK'S TREATE.—The comedy of "Every one has his Fault" will be the commencing feature at this establishment, with Elabe, Walcott, and other eminent actists in the principal characters. This will be followed by the new drama, which is very much admired, called "Fauline." This piece has been put upon the stage in a style which refercts credit on the proprietor; Miss Laura Keens, Mr. Lester, Mr. Res., Mr. Reynolds, and other eminent attachés, in the leading characters.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The pleasing comedy of "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady," with Mr. C. W. Clarke as Ruy Gomez, and Miss Mestayer as the Duchess de Torreneva; and the new and successful piece styled "Blue-Peard," are the pieces announced for this evening at the Museum. The comedy of "A Capital Match," and "My-Friend in the Straps," will be represented in the afternoon.

Friend in the Straps," will be represented in the afternoon.

St. Charies Theater — The new, original local drams, styled the 'Gembler's Wife' is to be repeated to night at this popular little theatre. Mr. Robinson, Miss Albertine, Mrs. Mason and Miss Mitchell are to sustain the leading characters. The comedy of the 'Youth who never saw Woman' is also to be played, Miss Mitchell sustaining the part of Colin.

Cheus — The benefit of Mr. Henry Miner is to take place this evening at the Amphitheatre. The programme of equestrian and gymnastic exercises announced, embolits those very popular clowns, Wallett, Lathrop, and Williams, with the entire company. No doubt the house will be crowded to overflowing. Wallett's benefit will ome off to-morrow night.

Christy's Ofera House — Christy's Ethlopian Opera

CEREST'S OFERA HOUSE—Christy's Ethiopian Opera empany, continue to crowd Mechanics' Hall to over-owing, with highly respectable audiences, and their performances give the greatest delight. Their programme or this evening is excellent.

Wood's Minstries — Mr. Campbell, the efficient director nd taleated performer, of this highly popular band of minstrels, is to take his benefit to night. We cheerfully recommend him to the public, as being every way worthy of their patronage. The programme provided comprises many attractive features.

Remert Halles, whose feats of magic astound every one, is still attracting crowded assemblages to his beautiful saloon, 539 Broadway.

is still attracting crewded assemblages to his beautiful saloon, 538 Broadway.

MME. VALENTINI'S CONCERTS continue to be given with success, at Hope Chapel, Broadway.

RISLEY'S THAMES AND BANVARD'S HOLY LAND are witnessed by large audiences nightly, at their respective halls. They are both beautiful paintings, and well worthy an extensive patronage.

ME. E. FIERCE, long and favorably known as tambournist of Christy's Ethiopian Company, is advertised to take his annual benefit on Saturday evening next. We trust the public will handsomely appreciate his exertions to please them, for the past six years.

United States District Court.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

March 9.—True Bills.—The Grand Jury returned true
bills in the following cases:—The United States vs. John
Armstrorg, for stabling Richard Clark, on board the ship
Celestial Empire; the United States vs. John Cellins, for
larceny on the high seas; the same vs. John Collins, for
assault with a dangerous weapon.

The case of the United States vs. two packages claimed
by Hall & Co., was then tried. They were embreideries
imported from Nottingham, England, in 1852, and there
inspected and valued at £262 its. 9d. Here their value
was appraised at £563 its. 1d., which claimants contended was an undue appraisement. Verdict for the

Superior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Boworth.

Manes 8.—Imperiant to Juvors.—A cause was obliged to
be tried this day before five juvors; and the court, therefore, has directed that an extra panel be struck for Meaday next, and that a fine of \$25 per day be imposed on

The Police Magistrate of St. John, N. B., has been brought before the court for "arbitrary and unjusti-liable conduct," such as cruelty to prisoners, &c.